FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1837. [NO. 1051.

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
y Edward J. Hale,
0 per annum, if paid in advance;
paid during the year of subscrip-
r $3 50 at the end of the year.

TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
tinued till forbid, and charged accord.

to the Editor must be post paid.

For Sale,

bls. St. Croix SUGAR,
bls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
o. double do do do
o. single do do do
est fresh Hyson TEA,
o. black do
bls. Cider Vinegar,
d English Dairy Cheese,
lf bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
intals Cod Fish,
oxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
skets *superior* Champagne,
sks London Porter,
z. old Port Wine,
casks Teneriffe Wine,
do Sicily Madeira do.
bls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by
JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*
1837. 50tf.

Dissolution.

partnership hitherto existing under the
of Blake & Steel, is this day dissolved,
consent. All persons indebted to the
please come forward and make imme-
ent, and those having claims against
ill please present them for adjustment,
C. Blake, who alone is authorised to set-
business of the Concern.
THOS. C. BLAKE,
AUGUS. W. STEEL.

URTHER NOTICE.

siness will be carried on in future as u-
y Thomas C. Blake, at the Old Stand
est corner of the Market Square,) who
ontinuance of his old custom.
THOS. C. BLAKE.
ille, July 17, 1837. 50-3w.

AGONS for Sale.

bscribers have one Wagon on Elliptic
gs, suitable for a Family. Also, two
ns, which will be sold cheap for Cash.
PECK & DEMING.
ville, July 10th, 1837. 49 3w

For Rent,

TORE formerly occupied as a Drug
by Dr. James H. Dickson, Hay street,
he Lafayette Hotel. Possession given
August next. Inquire of
H. ERAMBERT.
, 1837. 49 3w

Dissolution.

partnership heretofore existing in this
under the firm of G. W. RAGLAND
this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ose all persons indebted to them to
diate payment, and all having claims
e firm, to present them for settlement.
ing of all claims will be attended to by
Raboteau, or either of the partners.
G. W. RAGLAND,
M. N. LEARY.
, 1837. 49-4w

ocket Book Lost.

ubscriber lost, in the streets of Fayette-
supposed between the Market-House
afayette Hotel, on the 4th of July, a
ket WALLET, containing between $30
North Carolina Bank Notes, principally
f the Bank of the State. Also, 2 Notes
ne given by W. M. Peabody, of Geor-
25, payable on demand; the other by
tewart of Robeson County, dated 7th
, for $59 75, with a credit of $5 on the
ing interest from 3d March. There was
d Breast Pin in the Pocket Book; with
pts and other papers. All persons are cau-
nst trading for the above Notes, and the
reof against paying them to any person
self or my order. A liberal reward will
r the restoration of the contents, or any
reof. Apply at the Observer office.
NORMAN SHAW.
County, July 8, 1837. 49 3tp.

Notice.

nnection in business under the firm of
& J. H. COOK, expires on the 10th
limitation.
e now on hand and offer for sale at cost
OFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES,
EL, BEEF, BACON, LARD, BUT-
UR, TOBACCO, together with a toler-
ment of

RY GOODS,

CUTLERY, &c. &c.

A WAGON AND TEAM.

ining on hand 1st August, will be sold
Terms liberal and made known on
After 10th inst. the business will be
as. G. Cook.
ons having claims against the concern,
present them for payment, and all those
the concern either by note or account
them by 1st August.
JAS. G. COOK.
JNO. H. COOK.
837. 48-1A.

$25 Reward.

D or stolen from the Subscriber at
tsville, about the 15th of May last, a
HESNUT SORREL HORSE, aged a-
ars—about fifteen hands high.
e reward will be given to any person
liver said horse to me at Bennettsville,
handsomely rewarded if they tell me
, so that I get him again.
E. J. COSNAHAN.
ville, 14th June, 1837. 46 6t.

Umbrella Lost.

K SILK UMBRELLA, with a small
knob, set with pearl, and a small brass
side with "Forbes" engraved on it,
Sunday evening last. The finder will
rn it to this office.
837. 43 tf.

Committed.

up and committed to the Jail of Cum-
d County, on the 30th ult., a negro man
D, the property of Gen. Dudley; he is
ches high, foreteeth decayed, and a-
rs old. Ned was hired to a Mr. Coop-
a Contract on the Wilmington Rail
e owner is notified to come forward,
erty, pay charges and take him away,
e will be dealt with as the law directs.
FRED. MOORE, Jailer.
1837. 49-tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.
WM. H. BEATTY.
Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or lay up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus sufficient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.

A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
July 5, 1837. 48-f.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL,
AT BORDENTOWN, N. J.

THE buildings occupied by this Institution were recently erected by the Count of Survilliers, they stand on a hill, immediately opposite his Mansion, and are, in fact, a part of his splendid Estate. In preparing them for the reception of Young Ladies, nothing was omitted that could contribute to their health and comfort.

The branches taught, are:—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, the French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Botany, Sewing, Drawing, Music and Dancing.

The pupils attend during the Autumn and Winter, a course of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

The distinctive features of this Institution consist in its being essentially a French School. All branches being taught, as soon as practicable, through the medium of that language.

The Summer Session will begin on the 17th April next.

REFERENCES.

Bordentown.—Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survilliers, Lucien Murat, Esq.; Ed. Dubarry, M. D.; Rev. John C. Harrison; John L. McKnight, Esq.; William Cook, Esq.

Burlington.—Right Rev. Geo. W. Doane; Rev. Samuel Aaron; Samuel R. Gummere, Esq; Hon. Garret D Wall; John T. Newton, U. S. Navy.

Bristol, Pa.—Rev. Chas. Williams, D. D.

Philadelphia.—Hon. John Sergeant; C. J. Ingersoll, Esq.; Peter S. Du Ponceau, L. L. D.; Prof. Walton R. Johnson; Geo. McClellan, M. D.; Samuel M. Stewart, Esq; Jos. P. Engles, Esq.; Wm. Fry, Esq.; Charles Picot, Esq.

Charleston, S. C.—Wm. Lance, Esq.

New Orleans, Lou.—Achille Murat, Esq.

Natchez, Miss.—Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Joseph R. Fry, Esq.

Galena, Ill.—Major Legate, U. S. A.

For terms, &c. application may be made, either personally, or by mail, to the Subscriber.
A. N. GIRAULT, Principal.
July 5. 48 6t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last Will of John McAlister, dec'd, late of Cumberland County, will be sold to the highest bidder, in the town of Averasboro', on Thursday the 10th day of August next, the LAND belonging to the Estate of said deceased, viz:

290 acres on Cape Fear river, including the Mansion House, near Averasborough.
330 acres, Piney Land, joining the first, on the East.
220 acres, Piney Land, joining the second, known as the Pritchet Place.
160 acres, on Stoney Run, known as the Stancil Land.
200 acres, on Stewart's Creek, joining Henry Avera.
406 acres, on both sides Lower Little river, joining John C. Williams, and known as the Phillips' Place.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Beside the advantage of healthy situations, the Land is generally well timbered. Those wishing to engage in the Timber or Turpentine business, would do well to examine the premises. Such as may wish to view the Lands, can have an opportunity of doing so, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Hector Stewart, Esq, nearsAverasborough. The 406 acres on Lower Little river, can be seen by applying to John C. Williams, Esq.
DUSHEE SHAW, Ex'r.
July 3, 1837. 48 *ts.*

The Wilmington Advertiser will publish the above till day of sale.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 6th instant, a Negro Boy named CHARLES, about 16 years of age. He was purchased in Baltimore, and will probably try to get back, he is dark complectioned, a very peaceable boy, and tells plausible stories, had on when he left, a white straw Hat, dark Pantaloons, and a round about Jacket, (his hair was cut from ear to ear, similar to an inch ribbon tied round his head.) Any person that will bring him to me, or lodge him in any Jail in this State, shall have the above reward, or fifteen dollars if taken out of the State.
HIRAM ROBINSON.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1837. 48-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
June 13, 1837. 45tf.

Remedy for Hard Times.

THE Proprietor of the Juliame Manufacturing Company, in anticipation of the present pressure, has, at a heavy expense, erected an Establishment for the manufactory of *TOBACCO.* It is situated in the best Tobacco growing section of this country, and he hopes to be able to put up this most desirable Luxury in a manner and style worthy of public confidence. Having added to the Establishment the most durable and convenient fixtures, the Company is prepared to carry it on to any reasonable extent. As the undersigned is engaged in Mercantile operations, he will, at all times, receive in exchange for Tobacco, any trade common to the country; so that persons living either East, South or West, who have Teams and are fond of the road, may, at any time, exchange their surplus trade upon liberal terms for Tobacco. Groceries are most desirable, but nothing will be refused which is commonly kept for sale; and, it is by way of exchange, that the undersigned proposes partially to remedy the existing scarcity of Money. In view of the increase of Labor, which has been applied to this branch of Domestic Industry, the undersigned has no hope of Reputation beyond the merit of his work. He has therefore discarded all *Tampering*, with a view to perfume or sweeten good Tobacco, and rests his whole chance of success upon the prudent selection and faithful management of the article. The establishment is provided with Teams, and will deliver Loads of Tobacco to *order*, at any reasonable distance, and will deliver quantities of Five Thousand Pounds, or upwards, any where in the United States.

All orders may be directed to the undersigned at Oak Hill Post Office, Granville County, North Carolina.

DAVID J. YOUNG, *Proprietor.*
Young's Store, Granville Co., } 47-6w.
June 7, 1837. }

JUST received, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.

LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant BAROUCHE and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 20, 1837. 46tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by
THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.
June 1, 1837. 44tf.

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.
Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27tf

Marriage.—In that singularly interesting, and often times amusing work, "The Economy of Health," recently published, we find some new ideas, to us at least, on the subject of marriage—notions which will find but little favor, with the fair sex at least. The author contends, that women ought to be at least 21, and men 28 years of age, before they marry. That there ought always to be 7 years difference in the ages of the parties; and that as it concerns the softer sex, for every year at which the hymeneal knot is tied before 21, there will be, on an average, three years of premature decay of the corporeal fabric, and a considerable abbreviation of the usual range of human existence.

In regard to the choice of a wife or husband, he has the following remarks:—

The choice of a wife or a husband is rather foreign to my subject, and has occupied much abler pens than mine to little advantage. My own opinion is, that were the whole of the adult population registered as they come of age, and each person, male or female, drew a name out of the urn, and thus rendered matrimony a complete lottery, the sums total of happiness, misery, or content, would be nearly, if not exactly the same, as upon the present principle of selection. This, at first sight, will appear a most startling proposition; but the closer we examine it, the less extravagant it will be found.

Courtship is a state of WARFARE, the art and principles of which are diligently studied and vigilantly exercised during the whole of that interesting period of life. Each party carefully conceals the weak points, and prominently portrays the strong, the amiable, and the beautiful. Add to this system of intentional deception the fact that Love is blind, and therefore cannot see defects! What is matrimony, then, after all, but a lottery, in which many draw blanks, or worse, when they expect great prizes. It is also to be remembered that a very great proportion of matches are based on purely mercenary motives, and

"Where love is but an empty sound,
The modern fair one's jest."

In fine, when we reflect on the ten thousand dangers, difficulties, anxieties, and cares which attend on matrimony and its consequences, the wonder is, not that there is so little, but that there is so much happiness or contentment in the state of wedlock.

When I adverted to the lottery of matrimony, I did not mean to propose or recommend it. Such a system would much resemble the ensurance of lives—a system so true in generalities, yet so false in specialities. Thus, if seventy people, of all ages, from one year up to threescore and ten, were ensured in the CROWN, the PELICAN, or the ROCK, not a single individual, in all probability, would live the time which was calculated on by the ensurers. Yet the average duration of life in the whole seventy would fulfil the expectations that were formed. So I apprehend it would be with the marriage lottery. Not one might be entirely contented with his or her lot, yet the average amount of happiness and misery would probably be little different, in the whole community, from what it is on the present plan of choice and selection.*

*In many countries, especially of the East, marriage is worse than a lottery, the females having no *choice* but the will of their parents, and the parties seldom having an opportunity of seeing each other before the contract is sealed. In this case there is neither choice nor *chance!* It would be a curious subject of investigation to ascertain whether the sum total of matrimonial felicity or misery is altered by this oriental mode of regulating the hymeneal contract.

It may appear paradoxical, but I believe it to be true, that what conduces to the happiness of individuals is not the most conducive to the welfare of the state. In respect to matrimony, there can scarcely be a doubt that the best chance of happiness will be based on equality of rank and fortune—on similarity of tastes—on congeniality of tempers—on identity of religious creeds—and on similar cultivation of moral principles. Yet, if all these things could be balanced and adjusted in the nicest manner, the weal of the whole community would ultimately suffer. The good would be joined with the good, it is true—but the bad would be linked with the bad; and misery and depravity would be augmented in geometrical progression. Something of the kind does actually obtain among the *castes* of the Hindoos, and among the royal and noble families of Spain and some other countries. The consequent degeneration is notorious.

Matrimony is a state into which mankind is almost as irresistibly impelled or attracted, as into life at the beginning, or death in the end. And, in despite of all the circumspection, vigilance, and selection of parents, guardians, and lovers themselves, there will always be a copious effusion into the matrimonial state, of the most heterogeneous elements, conflicting passions, and contrasting dispositions, whether we regard the ages, rank, wealth, temper, taste, or moral qualities of the parties united. And wisely is it so ordained.—These jarring elements and incongruous temperaments, which are utterly irreconcilable in the parents, are blended and neutralized in the progeny, so that the general stream of society flows more smoothly in consequence; exemplifying the maxim of the poet—

"All partial ill is universal good."

That contrasts produce harmonies, we have an illustration in a palatable and salubrious beverage, composed of constituents the most opposite. The acidity of the lemon is mollified by the sweetness of the sugar, while the fire of the alcohol is quenched in the insipidity of the water—the whole becoming a mild and homogeneous fluid. It is true that individuals can derive little consolation from the reflection, that their own misery will contribute to the welfare of the community—and that the jarring elements of matrimonial warfare will give peace and happiness to their progeny. Yet the contemplative Christian and philosopher will not fail to trace in this dispensation the wisdom as well as the power of a superintending Providence!

From the New York Star.

AMOS KENDALL.

The following letter was transmitted by Amos Kendall, in reply to an invitation from his colleagues to dine with them, in Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July:

"WASHINGTON, July 1, 1837.

Gentlemen: I have received your flattering invitation to dinner on the 4th inst. with the democracy of the First and Second Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania.

Public and private duties unite in forbidding an acceptance of your invitation.

It is a glorious day, but the joys of its advent are dashed a little by the relation in which we are now placed by the acts of our own citizens, to the kingdom from which we were then severed. A paltry tax on tea broke the political bond; but now, every man, woman and child in this vast republic is taxed in his lands, his bread, and his labor, to pay off the debts of banks, brokers, and merchants to that proud isle. Our money is reduced to rags, every day becoming more worthless, that a few may maintain their credit abroad by shipping our silver and gold, having forced it out of its legitimate use as a currency, by depreciating its paper associate from ten to forty per cent. almost at a blow. Who shall calculate the vast tax thus exacted from our own people, and where shall they look for deliverance from this degrading thraldom? If freemen do not think of a remedy on the 4th of July, it will never be devised—I shall look with intense interest at the proceedings on that day in Philadelphia and elsewhere, for those bursts of patriotism, those suggestions of wisdom, and those evidences of firm resolve, which will conduct us to another era of independence, not of a foreign kingdom only, but of those principalities and powers at home, which, looking with contempt upon the mass of the people, are ever ready to degrade and oppress their own country, to preserve their faith in foreign alliances with similar powers.

In haste, your friend and fellow citizen,
AMOS KENDALL.

To John Thompson, Esq. and others, Committee.

We place entirely out of sight the prominent agency which Kendall had in bringing about the very state of things concerning which he complains in the above letter; we only look at its base, revolting, and revolutionary object. What must the people of England, nay, of all Europe, think of the Americans and their Government, when a Cabinet Minister, holding a most important and influential office, the friend and counsellor of the President of the United States, endeavors to stir up the country to wage war with a power not only in amity with us, not only giving us constant evidence of national friendship, but a power against which not a solitary complaint is preferred? What must foreign powers generally think of us, when a Cabinet Minister in plain terms advises the people TO SWINDLE THEIR FOREIGN CREDITORS OUT OF THEIR JUST AND FAIR DEMANDS!!! This country never has been so degraded, and the President should be held responsible, both by England and the free and honest portion of our community, for retaining in the public service such a miscreant, who would involve his country in war without cause, and openly set at defiance every rule of national faith, and every principle of common honesty."

The Presidents of the United States.—A correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing from Philadelphia, classes the religious professions of the Presidents of the United States as follows:—George Washington, Episcopalian; John Adams, Congregationalist; Thomas Jefferson, doubtful; Jas. Monroe, Episcopalian; John Quincy Adams, Unitarian, but said to have seceded and become Episcopalian; Andrew Jackson, Presbyterian; Martin Van Buren, Dutch Reformed. Either the correspondent of the Chronicle is in error, or Mr. Vanderpool, the bosom friend of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Vanderpool says that his friend was born a Baptist, educated a Presbyterian, was christened an Episcopalian, joined the Dutch Reformed Church, and is partial to the Roman Catholics. Mr. Van Buren's "coat of many colours" throws Mr. Jefferson's "doubtful" sentiments far into the shade.
N. Y. Express.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 29th ult. gravely announces that "there were no murders in the city last night."

Poaches were selling in New Orleans at $3 a dozen.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

We place below, in parallel columns, the amount received for public lands, and the annual expenditures of the Government from 1821 to 1836, inclusive:

Received on account of the Public Lands.		*Expenditures exclusive of the Public Debt.*	
1821	$1,212,966	1821	$10,723,479 07
1822	1,803,581	1822	9,827,643 51
1823	916,525	1823	9,784,154 59
1824	984,418	1824	15,330,144 71
1825	1,216,090	1825	11,490,459 94
1826	1,393,785	1826	13,062,316 27
1827	1,494,815	1827	12,653,095 65
1828	1,018,308	1828	13,296,041 45
1829	1,517,175	1829	15,687,216 82
1830	2,329,356	1830	18,229,533 33
1831	3,210,815	1831	13,864,067 90
1832	2,623,331	1832	16,516,388 77
1833	3,069,682	1833	22,713,755 11
1834	4,887,620	1834	18,425,417 25
1835	14,751,600	1835	17,514,950 28
1836	24,500,000	1836	31,435,032 00

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

Results of free trade.—We commend to the sober attention of the statesmen of the leading political party, the following article, from the Journal of the American Institute. It is short, but it contains matter enough to employ their thoughts the whole time between this and the meeting of Congress.

What amount must we import annually to pay the expenditures of government, provided the duties should be reduced; as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, the last winter?

This committee recommend the sudden reduction of the duties required to be paid under the existing laws, to 20 per cent. The whole amount of importations for 1837, are stated at $189,000,000; of which $92,000,000 were articles that paid no duties; the balance after deducting the $92,000,000, would have paid the whole duty, if such a reduction had been made. Deduct the duty free articles from the whole imports, and there will remain $97,000,000. This amount, paying a duty of 20 per cent. would produce $19,400,000.

The appropriations of the last Congress, for the current year, as stated by Mr. Woodbury, in his letter of May last, to the collector of this port, were $32,000,000. How much must we import, in order that the duties shall equal the appropriation? We have made a calculation, on the principle that the proportion continues the same between the articles that pay duty, and those that do not pay duty, as in 1836, and the result is, that it will require over $311,000,000 of imported goods, to meet the appropriations of Congress for a single year—nearly double the amount imported in 1836. If one hundred and eighty-nine millions of imports the last year has prostrated our industry, and spread bankruptcy far and wide over our country, in all mercy, what would be our fate, if three hundred and eleven millions were poured in upon us in the course of the present year?

Again, the expenses of government are regularly increasing, and the relative proportion of articles on which no duty is paid increasing; so that, in all probability, the next year the imports must be greatly increased, in order that the duties paid may equal our expenditures.

The increased importation of duty free articles, we noticed in our last. Since the compromise bill was passed, they have increased from about fourteen millions of dollars per annum to ninety-two, and afford a striking illustration of the practical operation of free trade on a limited scale.

Let those who think we attach too much importance to excessive importations, recur back, and examine for themselves, and they will find that they have been uniformly the precursors of bankruptcies and sufferings—particularly at the close of the late war, when our ports were opened, and the country surcharged with British goods, an extended scene of misery followed, more intolerable than the war itself.

Remarks.—This is an imposing document, and if all the important grounds on which the final conclusion is based, were not taken for granted, that conclusion would be irresistable. First, it is assumed that the expenses of the government will be 32 millions. Their average during the last ten years, have not exceeded 16 millions. It is the extravagance produced by a surplus revenue, and the determination of the executive party to spend it, that gave rise to those enormous appropriations. We shall set down the profligate waste of the public treasures as one of the abuses to be corrected.

Second, it is assumed that when duties shall be laid, for the sole purpose of raising revenue, there will be the same proportion of imports duty free, as at present, when duties are laid for the purpose of protecting the manufacture of certain articles—which is a manifest absurdity. The third and most atrocious assumption is, that the importation of 189 millions last year, is the sole cause of our present difficulties. We thank the writer, however, for his facts; and his assumptions and conclusions are so innocent, perhaps we ought to thank him for them too.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Another Amazon.—At Fair-Haven, on the evening of the 3d instant, Mr. Warren Potter was engaged with several other persons in hauling a gun to a proper station and otherwise preparing for a salute on the morning of the 4th. This mis-spending of time gave some offence to his good lady, and after every thing became quiet, she went out and spiked the gun—so that next morning when the bell rang, and her husband and others repaired to the gun, they found it in an *unspeakable* condition, so that the company assembled had to depend on the piece placed on the other side of the river, for their morning salute. This lady a number of years ago, (then Miss Emily Dorothy,) at the time the Eagle Bank failed, in which institution she had some interest, threatened to chastise Mr. Hoadly, the president of that bank, and actually came into the city and sought opportunity to carry her intentions into execution.—She was abundantly able to do him what she called "equal and exact justice." Mrs. P. is generally a good wife and good neighbor—but likes her own way sometimes. She is no small democrat, after all—and had she been invited to take part in making arrangements, as she should have been, there would have been no failure in the morning salute. Mrs. P. has not yet "put up the gun."—*New Haven Register.*

A Wretch.—A vile and heartless wretch at Madison, (Indiana,) was recently sent to catch a horse: having some trouble in consequence of the animal being frolicksome, he deliberately took out his knife, and cut out the horse's eyes. After being lynched by the citizens, he was permitted to escape.

MR. EDITOR,—The following occurrence may amuse you, and if you think it will have the same effect on your readers in these dull times, let them have it:

On passing up the Mississippi a few days ago, we had among our passengers two friends journeying to the far west, one much reduced by sickness, the other an active, noble hearted, but headed Kentuckian, who, during our passage, had been unremitting in his attentions to his debilitated companion. We stopped for wood, our Kentucky friend bounded on shore, and was not again seen until the plank was being hauled on board, and the signal made for our departure. We then beheld him issuing from behind a pile of wood, a bundle dangling from one hand, and with the other dragging a half-starved, unwilling cur, (a grape vine having been well secured around his neck,) who, with his fore-paws extended, was literally ploughing up the mud, vainly resisting the power of our athletic companion. All gazed with astonishment, but none thought it advisable, under his present excitement, (for he appeared in a boiling rage,) to enquire the cause of his absence and strange re-appearance. He directed his course to the cabin, where the invalid was reclining, and forgetting in his fury, how brittle were the contents of his bundle, pitched it on the table, exclaiming, *"there are your eggs,"* and "here," jerking forward the miserable looking dog, *"here's my change."* A general burst of laughter followed this exclamation, nor could the good hearted fellow himself refrain, when beholding the havoc he had made, for the broken eggs were now streaming from the table, and his hungry *currency* most voraciously devouring the luscious meal. His story was short—he had gone to purchase eggs for his companion; a five dollar note was the smallest he had, the eggs cost 75 cents, and when he presented his bill, the woodman told him he had no other change than a litter of pups, too young to be taken from the slut, or the dog, which had afforded us so much amusement. And "what's his name," said one—he had not heard it. An old negro, privileged alike from his age and the length of time he had navigated the river, stood in one corner enjoying the scene, and when no response was made to "what's his name," said, (very respectfully though) "pose, massa, call um *"Van Buren Currency."* Cuffy's suggestion was adopted, and the miserable cur will go thus stigmatized to his grave.
New York Star.

The Progress of Rascality.—It is with pain that we hear of such occurrences as that set forth in the annexed extract from the Annapolis Gazette—and with still greater pain that we find them lightly and jestingly spoken of, as in the present instance. This brutal practice of selling wives is one of the strongest items of reproach with which we can repel the sneers and sarcarms of our English ill-willers, when they harp upon our mobs and Lynchings; prize-fights and the sale of wives are the keenest arrows in our quiver of retaliation. It is melancholy to see them both practised among ourselves; and they should never be mentioned save in the bitterest language of indignant condemnation. They are too disgraceful, and demoralizing, and infamous, to be made the subjects of facetious trifling. We are making progress in rascality, when rascality is only laughed at.

"It appeared from disclosures made on the trial, that sometime last week the plaintiff, Richard Kirby, sold his wife to the defendant, George Dunn, for five dollars. Nobody professed to know the motive that influenced Kirby to make the sale; it may have been the love of money, or the want of money, or it may have been solely to relieve himself from the burthens of matrimony; but certain it is that he did sell his wife for the beforementioned sum, and that too without so much as stipulating at the time, that it should be paid in gold or silver, and not *depreciated* bank paper. Scarcely, however, was the bargain concluded, before Dunn, who is a married man, repented of having made it, and began to hum the old song, which runs

"Sic a wife as Willie had,
"I wad na gie a button for her."

But it was too late, there was no backing out; he had consented to take her, and the husband had determined that he should have her. The plaintiff proffered Dunn a bill of sale, and demanded the money, which Dunn refused to plank up, alleging as the reason that he was in jest when he agreed to buy. The excuse was not admitted by the husband, who, discovering that Dunn was not to be *dunned* out of his cash, resolved on a resort to the law, which in some cases is found more efficacious than the arguments of individuals, no matter how eloquent or persuasive the latter may be. His honor the Justice, pronounced judgment against Kirby, who was thus *curbed* in his attempt to saddle another man with his wife, and doomed to bear his burden, however grievous he may find it. He was somewhat disconcerted by the decision, and immediately went his way, it may be, in quest of another purchaser. With Mr. Dunn it was quite different; his countenance brightened, and it was so evident that he was inwardly congratulating himself that he was not *done* over, that the impression of the spectators is, he will hereafter be cautious how he jests about serious matters.

The woman is said to be young and pretty.

Distress.—We regret to state that the prospects of trade are daily assuming deeper gloom. The number of unemployed is daily on the increase, and now amounts to 1570. This number would be very greatly increased but for the restrictions which the committee are constrained to impose. The total number suffering severe privations exceeds 15,000. The soup kitchen has been in active operation since Monday, producing daily from 650 to 700 quarts of soup, served with a small quantity of bread to about 360 families.

It gives us pleasure to observe, in these dull times, that ship-building is carried on with great spirit. A new yard has just been taken from the city, where a vessel of 90 tons register is laid down, making eight vessels building at present in this quarter, each varying from 90 to nearly 300 tons.
Perthshire (Scotland) Adv.

"She" (the Government) says Col. Benton, "has *lost her revenues.*" This acknowledgment needs no further comment than this:—For sixteen years, during which time the Bank of the United States was the depository of the public funds, *not a dollar of them was lost to the country.*
Portland Adv.

Meunier, whose attempt upon the life of Louis Phillippe, and pardon, all our readers will recollect, is coming to the United States. He is expected in the packet of the 1st of June.

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CHANGING FRONT.

Whatever may be the meaning of it, the Administration has wheeled "right about," and fairly turned its back on the principle of finance, in the attempt to introduce which into practice it has itself been obliged to stop payment, and has forced the Banks universally, and almost all the People, to do the same.

We need not, we are sure, quote chapter and verse to show that, hitherto, the public prosperity has been held as nothing by the Administration in comparison to the introduction of a metallic currency, as a substitute for the admirable bank currency which we have heretofore enjoyed. If we were so minded, we have not time to search the files of the Globe or the public records for expositions of this doctrine delivered on diers occasions by persons known to possess the entire confidence of the late Executive, and of course of "the party." But, without taking so much trouble, it is sufficient to state, that, even since the stoppage of payment by the Government, the same doctrine has been inculcated by the official paper with as much earnestness and as much of partisan zeal as ever. Exactly sixty days ago, and no more, the Globe held, editorially, the following language: "The difference between silver and gold, THE TRUE JACKSON MONEY, and *bank money*, is now well understood by the People. The value of the former does not depend on the prudence or honesty of individuals, because it contains within itself all the value it professes to represent. But bank money has no intrinsic value. At the best, it is but the promise of a corporation, or of an individual, which may or may not be fulfilled. Its value often evaporates while it is in the pocket of its owner," &c. and, later still, (on the 31st of May,) in speaking of the Banking System generally, the same official journal said: "Every *patriotic republican* in the Union looks to Congress to *deliver the Government* from all dependence on a class of men hostile to its principles, and who have contrived to strip it of the means of meeting the appropriations with a forty million surplus." It is very clear, therefore, that, up to the first of last month, the patriots who rule the Globe looked to Congress for deliverance from all dependence on Banks, by whatever means. They were all "monsters," to be abhorred, warred upon, annihilated, if the party had the power to accomplish it.

With the knowledge of this bitter and vindictive enmity of the party leaders to the credit system, carried to the extent even of the cruellest calumnies against the whole body of those who, by the means of credit, united with high intelligence, have enriched their country, and elevated and embellished its character, the reader may judge of our surprise at finding in the Globe, at this late hour, the following admission:

"BANKS *cannot be dispensed with*, except at *the sacrifice of all justice* in regard to the contracts made under a mixed currency, *nor without a violation of the faith pledged in the legislation* (where honestly obtained) by which they were established. The subject must be left to gradual reform, to which the intelligence of the people of the respective States is fully adequate."

Here we have an explicit recantation of all the menaces which have been thrown out against Banks, and an admission of all that we and others have ever maintained on the subject, viz. that, under present circumstances, "Banks cannot be dispensed with" To whatever cause it may be traced, even this glimmering of light from amidst the Cimmerian darkness which envelopes "the Government" must be welcomed by all considerate men with sincere and lively satisfaction.

Since writing the above, we have received a copy of the Message of Governor Duncan, of Illinois, to the Legislature of that State, a part of which bears so directly upon the Executive doctrines which are now successfully exploding, that we extract it, with the single remark, that no one better knows than Gov. D. what were the real designs of the late Administration, or better understands the motives of its leading measures, which, being himself behind the curtain, he had ample opportunity to become acquainted with:

EXTRACT FROM GOV. DUNCAN'S MESSAGE.

"In my message at the opening of the last session, it was my happiness to congratulate you on the prosperity then so eminently enjoyed by every portion of our beloved country; and from my inmost heart did I rejoice to see the industrious citizen every where reap the rich rewards of his labor. And although, even then, I was not without strong apprehensions of an early reverse, I am confident no human forecast could have anticipated so sudden a calamity as has been brought upon the country by the action of the Federal Government upon its currency. At the time the President of the United States assumed the responsibility of ordering the public money to be removed from their legal deposite in the Bank of the United States, for the purpose, as he avowed, of preventing the rechartor of that institution by Congress, there never was a sounder currency or a more healthy state of things in any Government in the world. To effect this great object, namely, that of destroying the United States Bank, rival institutions were to be created: and it will be remembered that immediately after the removal of the deposites, the Government party commenced establishing State banks, whilst State Legislatures, deluded by the fallacious promise of advantages to be derived from the deposites to be made in these institutions, which were to be fiscal agents of Government, readily fell into the measure. As might have been expected, hundreds of new banks instantly sprung up, their enormous issues of irredeemable paper afforded the inducement of universal extravagant speculation, and gave us what all must now regard a depraved and worthless currency.

"Before the Public were aware of the ruin which this wild scheme portended, the Executive, and a portion of its party, seeing their error, it would seem, endeavored to escape its consequences by amusing the People with the absurd and impracticable project of an exclusive hard money currency. I say absurd, for as well might the Executive of the United States expect to compel the citizens of the Great Valley to abandon the use of steamboats and resume the flat bottom and barge in the navigation of its thousand streams and rivers, as to force them to give up a sound paper currency, at all times convertible into specie, with all its adaptedness to the purposes of the commerce and business of the country. Before such a scheme can be prosecuted to the results they promised, the intelligence, commerce, liberties, and boundaries of all these United States must be obliterated, and the People yield to the stubborn will and rule of a despot. These *Experiments*, as they have been styled by their authors, may, and I believe, have had their *political* effect; but they have also had their effect upon the country acknowledged to be full of resources, distinguished for its intelligence, its enterprise, and wonderful prosperity, in reducing it to an almost universal bankruptcy; in prostrating alike its business, its energies, and confidence."

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

"When doctors disagree, who shall decide?"

There is evidently great confusion and uneasiness among the loyal Van Buren "democrats." Their dodgings, twistings and doublings are truly amusing. On the subject of the currency, but yesterday they were all with one accord cursing paper money out and out, promising to rid the country of the wretched trash, and to supply its place with gold and silver. General Jackson was lauded to the skies for having killed the monster, and the millions of coin he had brought into the country were pointed at as evidence that the golden age had commenced; and the great body of the administration party were so grossly deceived, that they believed it was even so. But the total failure and explosion of the "Experiment," has caused a sudden change to "come over the spirit of their dream," and, with the most barefaced and consummate impudence, they now deny that they ever held any such promise to the ear as that of an "exclusive metallic currency," extol the "credit system," and even denounce their own humbug as calculated to "uncivilize the people." But the suddenness of their change, places them in the ridiculous attitude of frequently contradicting each other. We take the following example from two of their most learned and influential doctors—Humbug Benton and Proteus Ritchie:

Benton says:

"Thanks to Jefferson who acquired Louisiana, and to *Jackson who has supplied the people with eighty millions of gold and silver.*"

Mark his expressions! and now hear the juggler of the Enquirer. He seems to be so thoroughly satisfied that the people have become convinced of the bad policy of the late administration in forcing specie from its proper channels, that he comes out in the following language:

"The most that has been claimed to be in the U. States was about 80 millions—But was all this forced in by General Jackson?—Was there none in the United States before he came into office? none, subsequently brought in by the merchants and the operations of trade, &c. &c? The most that was ever before laid to his door, was the amount of the French and Neapolitan Indemnities, say 5 or 6 millions."

Let the people keep their eyes upon these two worthies. See how widely they differ!

Dr. Benton.—"Jackson has supplied the people with *eighty millions.*

Dr. Ritchie.—At "most, it is "only *five* or *six* millions."

We will add another example.

Dr. Benton.—"We can do infinitely better without paper money banks than with them."

The Albany Junto.—"The thing is absolutely impracticable."

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, July 17.

The United States Bank, I see, is receiving a lashing for buying cotton in New Orleans! If the most malignant ingenuity was not at work devising all the implements of assault, it never would have hit upon this measure, so advantageous to our Southern country. First, the United States Bank provides bills for the domestic exchanges; next, a great purchaser is in the market for cotton, who can store it up when in Europe, and thus, by not forcing it upon the market, create a rise in our great staple. Cotton will rise under this operation again; the United States Bank sends out cotton instead of specie. With its bonds, it stepped into the breach, and paid millions of our foreign debt. Now these bonds it proposes to pay in cotton, not in specie; and the specie-humbug Administration makes an onset upon it for one of the very best acts for the country!

The great crime of Mr. Biddle is, that he has a longer head than all the great financiers in Washington. He knows more than a Kitchen Cabinet as long as the whole White House; and the consequence is, that they have "proved" him insolvent, made him out a beggar, vetoed his bank, removed the deposites, and put him down as a monster, yet his institution is now of as high standing as any on earth, preferred as an investment from abroad, and THIRTEEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR AT HOME. It seems to me if I were a Government, and had been so ineffectually engaged for seven years in slaying a monster who grew stronger every day, I would give it up as a bad fight, and let the monster go.

Tammany Hall—all the big guns of Tammany, from Counsellor Brady, of the Irish Sixth Ward, up to Preserved Fish, of the Seventh Ward Bank, the Quackenbosses and the Quackenbushes, appear in a formidable list of names in the Times of this morning, APPROVING Senator Tallmadge's letter. Hark ye, Mr. Van Buren, *this* is Tammany thunder. *It means something.* If you lose New York, you lose all your stock in trade.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The Tammany Camp is in a sad uproar. The Old Sachems are all signers of the Tallmadge letter. Not only the "RAG BARONS" (as the Globe and the Evening Post call Safety Fund Bank people,) have signed this letter, but Gaugers, Weighers, Measurers, Tide-waiters, with the *posse comitatus* of the Custom-house. *This means something*, I repeat. But the interior is awake, also. The Tallmadge letter, the Albany Regency document, setting forth the new articles of the Democratic faith, are printed, placarded, and circulated in all parts of the State. I have now before me a call of "the Democratic Republicans" of the County of Broome. It endorses the Albany Document, and denounces the *Loco Focos* and the *Ultraists*, of every grade. In the mean time, the English Radicals—the men who studied *Democracy* under monarchies—are busy in this city. The Loco Focos had a great meeting in the Eleventh Ward of this city last night, and denounced Tallmadge, Banks of all kinds, Paper-money, &c. &c. and, Globe-like, averred that the Aristocrats were devouring them, with their monsters. In the Eighth Ward there was a row. A resolution denouncing Tallmadge, and endorsing Senator Wright, being passed, the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting left the room, with the books and papers, and refused to sign the proceedings of the meeting! *All this means something.* THE EMPIRE STATE IS IN A REVOLUTION. New York was not made to be *humbugged.* As long as it could *humbug*, well and good; but New York is not to be *humbugged!* While it is, perhaps, the most corrupt, it is one of the most intelligent, quick-sighted States of the Confederacy.

The U. States Bank agent has already cleared 23,000 bales of Cotton for Great Britain from this port, and has at this time seven ships loading for the same destination. These large operations, so late in the season on our small stock in *first hands*, keep prices firm, and in some instances they are a little higher for qualities over middling fair.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TREASURY DRAFTS.

We give below an article of pregnant interest, from a citizen of the purest character, and one who is not moved, in this business, by any impulse but that of patriotism. He discloses a fact which will be new to the Public, and one which will serve to place in a strong light the present anomalous condition into which the affairs of this suffering country have been plunged. It is not that the mass of the meritorious persons who labor in the public offices here should receive a chance addition to their hard-earned stipends; it is not to this that we would object. But can the country submit patiently to a state of things which, while it takes from the pocket of him who owes the Government a tenth or a twelfth more than the amount of his debt, puts into the pocket of the office holder—peradventure the very one who may have conceived and contrived the train of measures which led to such injustice—a corresponding gain. Such, in fact, is the pass that things have come to, incredible as it may seem to the great body of our citizens, and contrary as it may be to all their ideas of retributive justice.

Treasury Drafts.—These form at present the circulating medium of the Government, by means of which its debts and the salaries of its officers are paid. By order from the Secretary of the Treasury and the sanction of the President, these are made receivable for all public dues, and put on a footing with the notes of the late U. S. Bank, as fixed by the charter. In other times it required the force of law to fix the currency of the country; but since the Government has been reduced to a simple machine, it is amazing to consider how much has been gained by dispensing with the incumbrance of legal enactments. Only observe the advantage in this one case: Specie is at a premium of *ten per cent.* over the notes of the Bank of the Metropolis; the Treasury drafts, being receivable by the Government, are also at a premium. Now suppose Mr. Kendall, Postmaster General, with a salary of $6,000 per annum, to receive his quarter's pay, amounting to $1,500, in a warrant which he shall put into market at this rate; he obtains thereby $150, or at the rate of $600 a year in addition to his salary. A very pretty operation, this! But as our city does not furnish the most abundant supply of the precious metals, nor the best mart for this improved currency, suppose Mr. K. to despatch an agent with a warrant for his own and his clerks' salaries for the quarter, say $14,000, to New York, and sell it for a profit of 8 per cent. or $1,120; which would give them the sum of $4,480 to be added, in due proportions, to the salaries of the Postmaster General and his clerks for the year. Who would not be in the employ of Uncle Sam, with such contingent advantages? *Such an operation, I am told,* ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE. Let it not be said that these are times of *universal distress.* No; amidst the general gloom, here is a bright gilding of light; though blighted hope has spread a desert all around us, yet here a green and sunny spot is found where the favored live at ease, and the faithful have no fear—but for their places.

But at whose expense are these men of salaries favored? Who pays this increase to their salaries? The country; the farmer, the mechanic, the laboring man—every man who buys foreign sugar, or wears foreign clothes. The Executive Government has, on its own "responsibility," regulated the currency, paying in protested drafts, and demanding pay in specie on these same drafts, which thus become an article of traffic. The merchant, in order to pay his duty bonds, must buy them even at a premium, but the consumer of his goods must pay, and the premium goes into the pockets of the salaried officers of the Government. This is the "better currency," with which we are blessed.

Gen. Jackson told Mr. Duane that "a STATE BANK *Agency must be put in operation, to show that the United States Bank is not necessary;*" and "the party" now tell us that we must create a *Treasury Agency*, to show that the State Banks are not necessary. We have not seen more striking specimens of *consistency.*

Ohio Journal.

Change!—"We want change!" said Mr. Pitts in the course of one of his happiest efforts at the Whig meeting on Thursday night. "We want change in every thing; we must change our President; we must change our members of Congress; we must change the measures of our Government so that we may return to the good old-fashioned change of fips and 'levies!" We do indeed want change, was the loud response of the People.—*Poulson.*

A Deathless Monster.—A letter from St. Louis (Mo.) of 1st July, published in the Merchant, gives this account of the value of the bills of that oft-slain monster, the Bank of the United States:

"U. States Bank bills are abominably scarce, and command a high premium, depending much upon the amount required. Yesterday *I bought with hard dollars two hundred dollars of United States Bank bills, for which I paid two per cent. premium*, and glad to get them at that."

The Globe states, that Mr. Biddle has sent 3 millions to the South and invested it in cotton, "which he sends to his creditor partners for sale in England." This the Globe pronounces a most monstrous affair. A few weeks since, it was denouncing Biddle for a conspiracy to export all our specie to Europe; but now, when he is buying up cotton and shipping that instead of specie, he is a great "bank monopolist in merchandize."

What would the Kitchen have Mr. Biddle to do? It was reasonable to suppose, they would have been thankful to him for furnishing some substitute for specie, with which to liquidate our foreign debt. He is doing that now, and still he is denounced as bitterly as ever. What would you have have him to do, Mr. Blair? Break or die? If he did either, your party would expire in less than 60 days. Denunciations of that accomplished financier and his institution have constituted the aliment of your faction for the last four years.—*Richmond Whig.*

"As you were."—The bill authorizing the banks to issue small notes has become a law, and the bank in this city commenced issuing small bills on Saturday. We state the fact to show the great want of change, that in less than half an hour after the bank was opened on Saturday morning, the teller paid upwards of $700 in small bills.—*Alabama Intelligencer.*

Cause of Benton's hostility to Paper Money.—The Baltimore Merchant has the following:—"If a candidate for the Presidency, who had stolen paper money, was detected by the finding of it in his cravat, would not that be sufficient for him ever thereafter preferring specie to paper?"

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

MONDAY, July 18.

Nearly two columns of signatures of "Democratic Republicans" as they style themselves, appear in the Times, their object being to sustain the late far-famed letter of the U. S. Senator, Mr. Tallmadge. After an attentive examination of those names, we see that they comprise all, or almost all of old Tammany,—the backbone of the Party as it were, who have been here all powerful heretofore. Even Preserved Fish, who devoted himself to a pilgrimage (he never performed by the way) all for his party's good, is among the number! Even Ex-Member of Congress Gideon Lee also gives the letter his support, but C. C. Cambreleng's name does not appear. All the Office Holders, all the Wall street Bank men, almost all the men of property in the Party seem to be among those names thus enrolled. The Loco Focos, however, are on the other track, with their usual zeal:—but it is an important fact, that though *Loco Focoism* makes much noise in this State, yet when that party goes to the Polls on its own principles, apart from other parties, it has hardly a corporal's guard in strength. This movement of the Tammany men will be felt in Washington, for the names are well known to Mr. Van Buren.

Specie.—About $350,000 went out in the England, for Liverpool, and it is supposed near 100,000 in the Formosa, for Havre.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

There is nothing new of importance for the city. Our debt due to England is every day diminishing. The packets which sailed on Monday took about half a million of dollars in specie, principally to Liverpool. The amount that has gone forward since the banks have suspended is estimated at five millions of dollars. This, with the large amount of cotton that has reached England, and is already on the way, will go far to extinguish the American debt. Indeed, it is stated by those most familiar with the subject that the amount now due to England does not exceed five millions of dollars.

THURSDAY, P. M.

Yesterday we had an arrival of a cargo of Wheat from North Carolina, the first this season, and the quality is said to be fine, but no price is made for it yet. At Baltimore the price broke at 1 75. It is early for new wheat to appear, but prices are at present so high and the crop so fine, that the Southern planters will crowd their wheat to market, and have at least a month advantage in time of their Western brethren. The stock of old wheat in market does not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand bushels, but it will all be taken, ground up and sold as new flour, and in this way the prices may be maintained for some weeks. The loss, however, to the importer, is from ten to twenty per cent.

SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

Wall street is alive with people anxious to hear the news from Europe. The packet ships Virginia and North America, are both below, the former the packet of the 8th, the latter that of the 16th June. All negociations of stocks and money matters are suspended until their news transpires — The stock market was a little stiffer to-day at the Board, but very little done.

5 P. M.

The report that the packet ship North America was below proved incorrect. We must therefore wait, probably for some days to come, for later news. The packets sail on Monday for Liverpool and Havre, this is therefore the usual day to fix Exchange. A few Government Bills on London were sold at 22 per cent. premium; private were offered without finding buyers at 20. Very little demand for Sovereigns; at the close of the day they could be had at 5.35, which is a decline. The packets will undoubtedly take considerable specie —the amount cannot be known until after they sail.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF TUESDAY.

A PROPOSITION.

It is proposed, to hold a Convention of the Banks of the United States, at the town of Baltimore, on Monday, the 18th of September next, for the purpose of devising means to bring about a resumption of specie payments.

It is hoped, that such banks as are disposed to accede to the Proposition, will immediately open a Correspondence upon the subject, and arrange the details.

☞Editors, who are favorable to the proposed object, are respectfully requested to republish the above proposition.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Coming Right.—The battle of the banks is coming to a crisis; the two great champions are now in the ring, and it is expected that all the little fighters on either side, will haul off and leave the contest to be settled by the great guns. Mr. Gouge and Mr. Reuben M. Whitney are issuing pamphlets —the former in support of the projected Treasury bank, the latter against, but in favor of what we hardly know. Mr. Whitney blows up Gen'l. Jackson, Colonel Benton, the letter to Sherrod Williams, the Globe, and the hard money system, all sky high. He wants to have a national bank, we suppose, and to be appointed its president.

The Board of Directors of the Louisiana State Bank, have resolved in their meeting of the 15th instant, to pay in specie the following notes.

$5 00		$10 00	
20 00		50 00	
and on the notes of		$100,	$50 in specie,
do.	do.	500, 100	do.
do.	do.	1000, 200	do.

By the above it will be seen that one of the suspended banks is about to resume specie payments forthwith, and we congratulate the directors on the bold step they have taken, as it will further tend to reduce the waning premium on the metallic currency. Although this is the first regular announcement of resumption, it is not by any means the only instance of a bank paying gold and silver since the stoppage, as several of our monied institutions have been partially doing so within the last few days.

New Orleans Bulletin.

The Brooklyn Bank which has made some noise as having resumed specie payments, refuses to pay balances due to the Wall st. banks in any thing whatever, either in bills, notes, or in specie.

The Hickory Tree.—The depreciated paper bills of the General's Pet Banks, &c. got the name of "Hickory Leaves," in the interior of Pennsylvania—and it is reported that the city of the old Dutch Guards is now —"Tam de Higgory Dree—Donder and blixen!—It make nodling but sticks to preak men's heads—and it give de people nodlin nor de leaves and de husks and keep all de nuts for de office-holders."

Perfect Beatitude.—Sitting out on the balcony of a summer's evening, and rolling up the sleeve of the left arm, letting the musquitoes light upon it, and just as they have fastened their bills, striking them with the right hand; the relief which follows the pain, and the gratification of that "attribute of the gods, revenge," spreads a soothing pleasure over the mind. At least so says a New Orleans paper.

LAUNCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE, JULY 19.

Never did a more pleasant day dawn for a fete than opened upon hundreds of thousands who yesterday morning were expecting the launch of the U. S. ship Pennsylvania. The public and private houses of the city and Liberties were crowded with visiters anxious to witness this interesting event; and the cars, double trains of which came from New York, and arrived about noon, were crowded with passengers, pressing on towards the navy yard.

Before 10 o'clock the current of people, old and young, male and female, pouring along the street, was "like the stream of many tides,"—carriages, omnibuses, and sidewalks were crowded—and, as the people reached the navy yard, they filed off to different positions, filling the wharves, crowding the shipping, climbing to the roofs of houses and stores, and holding by joists, piles of lumber, or any elevated object that gave him a chance of looking two inches over his neighbor's head—that was the time and place for a "six foot" man. Stagings, with convenient seats, had been prepared, above and below the navy yard, and these were soon crowded at one dollar a seat.

The wharf immediately above the navy yard was so thronged that it looked like one great sea of human heads, moving to and fro, with a few hundred parasols to keep off the sun, and, occasionally, put out an eye.

Below the ship a temporary staging had been erected for the convenience of the families of the workmen; this was well filled, and the long building in which are made and kept the spars was filled with ladies. The roof was crowded with mule visiters.

The sight of the river from the ship was inexpressibly fine. Ships were anchored in a semi-circular position from off the navy yard, in a line designated by the authorities, and their circles were doubled, trebled before 2 o'clock by every species of craft, from the largest sized ships to the smallest cock-boat. The number of ships, steamers, and other vessels of size, was upwards of two hundred; while boats, barges, skiffs, canoes, &c. thronged the arena in numbers without number. All the vessels were crowded with company, and the steamboats, with their precious freights, seemed to move in the mass as if instinct with life.

At ten minutes past 2 o'clock P. M. the striking of the flag upon the ship-house and the discharge of two cannon gave notice that the launch was near, and the boats within the prescribed circle must depart. At once every boat shot off from the prescribed area, and took stands in the crowd of navigation. At that moment the scene was indescribably elegant. One could scarcely fail to imagine that he stood

Upon the rivage and beheld
A city on the inconstant billows dancing;
For so appeared that fleet majestical.

THE LAUNCH.

The noise of the heavy hammers and the occasional trembling of the mighty fabric on which we stood gave notice that the event, for which so many were waiting almost in breathless expectation, was at hand. The gallant Commodore Biddle took his station directly behind the figure head; on each side was a well-filled bottle.

Lieutenant Ritchie, who was the first in command, marshalled the passengers, amounting to upwards of 200, amidships, where ropes were stretched across, and the busy toil below went on, dealing ruin to blocks and stays of every kind.—Suddenly there was a pause. At length there arose a loud hurrah from those below, the PENNSYLVANIA settled slightly to her cradle, and moved majestically forward to the sound of national music from the German band on deck. As soon as her keel dipped into the water, Commodore Biddle broke the bottles over the head of old Hercules, and wished success to the GOOD SHIP PENNSYLVANIA. Onward she moved, not rapidly, as the dip of her ways was but 4½ degrees, but smoothly and gracefully into the Delaware. Never was there a more beautiful launch, never did ship glide from her ways with more beauty and grace, and the eye of every man on board, but especially every officer, glistened with pleasure.

No sooner was the ship seen floating on the river, than there arose loud hurrahs from wharf to wharf, from multitude to multitude, from the shores to the shipping, and from the shipping to the hosts on the Jersey shores. The thousands of boats that had hastened beyond the line of ships at the signal gun, now shot out from every point and opening, springing into view like beautiful insects in a summer's sun

"Upward and downward, thwarting and convolved."

Salvos of artillery spoke the general pleasure, and men looked upon the mighty structure, floating in the Delaware, with a joy at its safe movement, as if each had a personal rather than a national interest in the event.

The launch was conducted by Mr. Samuel Humphreys, the chief naval constructor, assisted by Mr. Hart, the constructor at the navy yard here. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the workmen, who efficiently performed the work of the launch. The Pennsylvania is from the pencil of the chief naval constructor, and was partly built by him prior to his leaving Philadelphia for Washington, his present residence. The model is generally approved, as possessing the qualities of capacity, buoyancy, and fast sailing.

She is a splendid specimen of the science of naval architecture of the present day, although commenced fifteen years ago, and the workmanship reflects great credit on the mechanics of Philadelphia.

She is pierced for 136 guns, all 32 pounders, and will be the most formidable ship afloat.

The extraordinary interest which the event created, out of the city as well as within it, may be inferred from the number of strangers who thronged into the city from every quarter. Upwards of one thousand persons were on board the steamboat which arrived at Chesnut street wharf, conveying the passengers from New York, filling to suffocation a train of between thirty and forty cars; and nearly every store in the city was closed.

Contrary to general expectation, no accident of the slightest importance occurred during the launch, the swell occasioned by the ship's gliding into her element being so very slight as to create no danger or agitation of consequence among the immense fleet that surrounded her.

After the *Pennsylvania* had become stationary, and just as the numerous vessels were preparing to take their departure homeward with their gratified passengers, the breeze, which before had been merely sufficient to induce the ladies to lay aside their fans, sprung up and filled the multitude of sails that whitened the Delaware in every direction, and to an extent that was never before witnessed upon this river. Their number, variety, and picturesque beauty, were only excelled by the perfect good order which appeared to be every where preserved, so much so, that it was a subject of admiration to see the multitude of vessels, with canvass swelling in the breeze, gently and safely gliding by or in company with each other, each bending its course to its respective wharf, without the slightest appearance of confusion.

The movement of the multitude on shore was equally correct and orderly, so much so, indeed, that up to this moment we have heard of no accident worth recording, nothing deserving of the name, save the slight ducking in the river of two or three individuals, who experienced no severe injury. This, considering the immense concourse that assembled on the occasion, the largest undoubtedly ever witnessed on any occasion in Philadelphia, may be cited as a remarkable circumstance, and one, we may add, too, highly creditable to our city's love of order.

The Crops.—Contrary to expectation a month or two back, the prospect for fine crops of corn is universally flattering, and wheat was never better. Oats too; there is every reason to suppose that the price of these articles will be much less in a short time than most persons anticipate.

Greensborough Telescope.

The Indian War.

TALLAHASSEE, ...

An express from San Pedro ... evening, with despatches to the ... from Captain R. D. Bradley, ... the Madison county troops, ... his command, from the 29th ult... 3d instant, in pursuit of a band ... which had crossed the Suwannee ... plundering the plantations and ... settlers in Madison. The ... closely trailed across the Suwan... miles, and three different parties ... In every instance the Floridians ... them, and forced them to fly ... mocks. Capt. B. recovered ... of the plundered property, ... cattle, mules, &c., and captured ... ponies, and sacks. Two ... killed and scalped, and it is ... others were severely wounded. ... torious and cruel chief John ... murderer of Mrs. Wallace and ... it is thought, has met his just fate ... of the party fired upon and ... an Indian greatly resembling ... escaped into a hammock, and ... found. Fortunately, none of ... command received injury from ... rifles, although Mr. A. Goodw... horse shot from under him, and ... by his fall. Capt. B. and his ... men are entitled to great credit ... gallantry, intrepidity and activity.

Capt. Bradley writes that there ... to be "considerable signs of Indians ... Suwannee, and trails where they ... driving cattle recently towards ... part of the Suwannee Hammock ... man's Bay." The express stated ... the powder horns taken from the ... and there were several, were of ... finest glazed fresh powder. ... new levies have got into the field ... although part of them are on the ... and the whole force now on the ... this side of the Suwannee, is but ... The settlers anticipate constant ... this summer and fall from predatory ... but as they are now prepared, they ... alarmed.

PICOLATA, ...

Our only intelligence from ... is contained in the following letter ... editor, dated

"LAGRANGE, ...

Dear Sir: An express arrived here ... Col. Brown, dated this day at Alapaha ... House, giving directions for supplies ... also writes that on the 4th inst. the ... his command had a skirmish with the ... Shoal River, about twelve miles from ... he succeeded in driving the Indians ... was three wounded, one severely. The ... enemy not known, though a great deal ... was seen on the trails where they fled. ... appearance of the trail, there were ... hundred Indians. Very respectfully ...

ST. AUGUSTINE, ...

Our Indian Affairs.—Every ... relation to our Indian affairs for the ... seems to be quiet, unless we ... skirmish between a company ... volunteers and a gang of Indians ... took place on the Suwannee ... since, in which one Indian was ... two wounded. We have not ... particulars.

Information was received ... since from Fort King, that a gang ... ans, seventeen in number, had ... They visit their friends, the Creeks ... and say they have strict orders ... lest any of the whites, or commit ... predation upon their property. ... that when Gen. Jessup rode up ... to Fort King, he passed within ... of them.

It is Gen. Jessup's plan to ... quiet, if possible, during the ... in the mean time he is endeavoring ... the troops with a regard to ... and to hold themselves in readiness ... according to circumstances with ... and promptness.

He has sent for some of the ... Indians, Miamies and Shawnees ... the Choctaws as we stated ... since.

There is much speculation ... how and when our war will ... whether the Indians will emigrate ... in the fall. Whatever be the ... must await it patiently.

Another Murder.—With feelings ... regret, we are compelled to ... murder of Capt. L. Gilleland ... a few days since. His horse ... dead on the road from Suwannee ... mansville, with his hat and ... beside his horse. On the information ... ing Newmansville a party was ... search for his body, which was ... Itchotuckny springs.

"FORT KING, (FLA.) ...

"I have but little Indian news to ... You have heard, I presume, that ... ans are on the St. Johns, and ... the same number, in this vicinity, ... orders from their chiefs not to make ... ple, or to interfere with their ... met one or two of our Indians some ... and sent word that they wished to ... could do so with safety; that they would ... in before had they seen any Indians ... enable them to communicate their ... was peace, &c.—Word was sent ... might come in, and the next day four ... their appearance, with melons, beef, ... say they planted melons and corn ... this part of the country last spring; ... will not amount to much in consequence ... having been freed of weeds in season. ...

"They have their women and ... them; which conclusively shows that ... intend renewing hostilities, and ... were only waiting for the sickly season ... to quit the country agreeably to their ...

The way they do up things in ...—The Milwaukie Advertiser of ... says: "In December last, the ... ernment of Wisconsin was established ... Madison. Six weeks ago, there ... building there of any description ... Monday next, the Supreme Court ... its Session at that place, and there ... ple accommodations for all who ... tend."

The virtue of St. Patrick's curse ... to be on the wane. A snake was ... Carrick, in Ireland, toward the ... —a fact which we find in the Dublin ...

ommunications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

EP-TAIL REPUBLICANS."

SIR: I was so much amused at related by the Whig Candidate in this District, at our County her day, while commenting upsive claim which his opponent for himself to republicanism, that thhold it from yourself and the eaders of your very valuable pa-

uren Candidate, after telling us what en and predicted in relation to the the unfortunate condition of the how truly his predictions had come to ot to call our attention to the fulfilonly prediction he had ever made, relation to the distribution of the it would be a "feast of empty dish- to tell us what a Republican was.—hard to define that word, and after he ed to his own liking, told us that *He* can, and "regretted that his worthy d taken the other side," denominating g Republican." The time at length o Whig Candidate to reply. He rose shreds and scattered to the winds" nt which the Van Buren gentleman , and then said as his worthy friend f anecdotes, he would relate one. He at the boastings and assumptions of relation to his being a Republican, reof an anecdote he had heard of a young- college, and an old farmer. The making a display of his learning—almost every thing, and could work cal question that could be proposed: he Farmer begged permission to pro- tion; which being readily granted, e," pointing to a sheep in the Com- call that sheep's tail a leg, *how ma*he sheep have?" "Why," says the without any hesitation, "he will have Lack-a-day!" says the old man, "re- y son; your *calling* the sheep's tail a ke it so, does it?" The boy hung d, and acknowledged that it did not. fled the Whig Candidate, it is with my *ling* himself a republican don't *make* I am not disposed at this time to ques- s to being a "Sheep-tail-Republican." ch a burst of laughter at this moment orable gentleman could not proceed hanges upon that word, but as soon , he commenced ringing to the no ent of his hearers and mortification itor, who was not discovered after ny more notes of his adversary's dis- rivatting his eyes upon the ground, to raise them, lest he might see the , so much encumbered with Cuckloer extraneous matter, that a desperate htening might snap the bone in two.

P.

County, July 22, 1837.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

e will please give the enclosed n in the Observer. Although hant, would like to see it pube benefit of the Ladies of our

SHOPPING.

"THE YOUNG LADIES' FRIEND."

is very essential to the right transact reat business of woman's life, *shopping*. afforded by the shops of a city rendifficult to please, and the latitude examining and asking the price of they have no thought of buying, is the patience of those who attend that nothing but the most perfect demeanor can reconcile them to it, s hard enough to bear. Shopping in is quite a different thing; it is a serious patched with all convenient speed, of a long ride or walk, and, if the does not possess what you want, you hat you can get; and make the best ad of being assiduously waited upon to buy, you can hardly get the busy or ear, or find out the articles you to purchase; the customers on a fine umerous, and the attendance so scanty. ry little pleasure in such shopping; and the temptations which belong to what r this name in a city, where it is often astime of young ladies. It furnishes n their opinions, for entering all the , and looking at all sorts of pretty ey like the consequence, which they derive from being the purchaser of , which is to them a great affair, and ey attach so much importance, that end hours, and walk miles, to get a ade of color, or the precise form and which they had set their hearts. Too and too many thoughts are often this way, on trifles; and the truly conould do well to set bounds to their respect, and to have some considera- e who wait upon their caprices. If, ish to buy a pair of gloves or a belt, ribband, you go into twenty stores, and the goods in each, and take up the the patience of twenty people, think portioned is the trouble you give, to question.

ons behave in shopping as if no one ts, or any feelings, but the purchasers: ers of goods were mere automatons, the counter to do their bidding; they waiting, whilst they talk of other friend; they call for various goods, e, and try to cheapen them without ntion of buying. A lady who wants haracter, after hesitating and debating r's patience is almost exhausted, will e so obliging as to send the article to r her to examine it there; and after ll this trouble, she will refuse to purout any scruple or apology. Some ave a right to exchange articles at the they were bought; whereas, that uld be asked as a favor; only when od customer, and then but rarely.— e of buying a common calico dress, ill run through all the dry good stores nd, tumbling over a counter full of h; asking for patterns at every place, making up their minds to buy either. puzzled by the variety they cannot

ld it not be far better to confine your- r three stores where you are known, ou can rely upon what is said, and have but one price? It is a great ppose that you can get things cheaper ith persons whom you can beat down es, for such persons always begin as much more as they mean to abate r who is of that habit. When you decided on the price of goods you g a pattern of that to see if it will very improper. If your dealings are a few places, and to persons who ou can with a better grace allow them n you in vain; but, when you have ers much trouble in showing you of which suit you, you should make f buying something else before you re. There are certain articles which me amiss to a woman, and in which be very little choice, such as tape, s, &c. Any little purchase, with a ion of regret for the trouble you have ave all unpleasant feeling, and is the you can make for wasted services. If itually attentive to the convenience of will be on the alert to prevent those upon you from opening more parcels n is necessary; you will also be careful ndle nice goods, and will not tumble arelessly; you will not try on gloves ing leave to do so, nor then, without ot to injure those you reject.

Be in the habit of calculating for yourself the amount of money you are to pay, instead of blindly paying whatever you are told is the sum due; always look at the change you receive, and satisfy yourself it is right; before you put it into your purse. If two persons agree in their calculations, it is most likely they are correct; but without this check, you may pay more or less than you owe; for tenders in shops often make blunders, and a dollar given away in mistake may deprive you of giving it in charity.

I cannot imagine any one of a cultivated mind, and full of useful occupation, with a just apprehension of the value of time, and of the true end of existence, being fond of shopping as a pastime; to such, therefore, I would say, if you would economize time and money, never go a shopping with girls of your age; never look round a store to see what there is to tempt you to useless expenditure; but, when you have ascertained, at home, that you really need some article of dress, make up your mind as to the material and the cost, and then go either about alone or with an experienced friend, to a well known store and make the purchase. If you afterwards see something that you like better, it will not trouble you, if you have learned not to attach much importance to the subject, and would rather wear something less becoming, than spend your time in all the stores for the prettiest pattern.

Always remember that a store is a public place; that you are speaking before, and often to, strangers, and, therefore, there should be a certain degree of reserve in all you do and say; never carry on any conversation with your companions on topics that have nothing to do with your shopping, and do not speak or laugh aloud, but despatch your business in a quiet and polite manner, equally removed from haughtiness and familiarity. Sometimes, in pressing you to buy their goods, your shopkeepers will become too talkative and familiar; silence and seriousness are the best checks to this; and it should always be met by calm self-possession. If you have good manners you will very rarely meet impertinence or rudeness; when ladies complain of being frequently annoyed in such a way, it is a sure sign that their own deportment is faulty. Self-possession and self-reliance are the result of a well-disciplined mind and cultivated manners; and a person possessed of them will always be equal to the occasion; their looks alone are sufficient to repress insolence. If a slight impertinence produces a great deal of agitation and embarrassment, a temptation is felt to see how a greater liberty will be borne, and, therefore, if you cannot so far command your nerves and your feelings so as to meet such a thing in a calm and dignified manner, you had better not venture out without the protection of your mother, or some elderly friend.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Awful Explosion.—A small wooden building in Greenwich st., next to the corner of Murray st., occupied by Mr. DeGroff as a gun-smith, was this morning at 6 o'clock, blown up by the accidental explosion of a quantity of gunpowder that had been carelessly placed in the store.—At the moment before the explosion, Mr. DeGroff was in the act of taking out some loco foco matches, when a few of them fell upon the floor amongst some loose powder that had been accidentally spilt while taking it from a keg containing between 20 and 30 pounds which was placed under the counter; and as Mr. DeG. was in the act of picking them carefully up, one of them unfortunately ignited, setting fire to the loose powder, and in an instant the keg exploded and the whole of the lower and second stories thrown into a mass of ruins, burying beneath them the proprietor and his wife, the latter being at the time of the explosion in the second story. In the garret there were three men in bed, who were all thrown out, up to the ceiling—but none of them injured. Mr. DeGroff is the principal sufferer. Having been for some time under the burning rubbish before he could be extricated, his hands, arms, back, and face, were dreadfully burnt and mangled, so much so, that the surgeons of the City Hospital, to which he was immediately taken, consider his recovery doubtful. Mrs. DeGroff had her leg broken, and received other injuries, but is likely to recover. An aged gentleman who was passing on the side walk at the time, was knocked down and much injured. A vast quantity of window-glass on the opposite side of the street was broken, and the partition walls of the two houses adjoining the gun shop completely blown in. The damage to property altogether, however, is but trifling, the buildings being all very old, and the property contained in them not very valuable.—*Express.*

Timothy Wiggin, Esq. the London banker, whose failure is reported by the last arrival from Liverpool, is a native of Hopkinton in this state.—He resided for some years in this city, and then went to England, where he has continued ever since, and where he has been considered one of the most responsible and respectable bankers in the American loans. Notwithstanding the extent of his business, he has been in the habit of keeping his own books, and negociating his own loans; and the amenity and suavity of his manners, added to his strict and uncompromising integrity, has gained him the esteem of all with whom he has held any business transactions. The failure is a public calamity, and can be accounted for only by those mischances of fate from which the most active business habits and the most acute foresight do not form an exception.—*Boston Times.*

Pleasures of a Tropical climate.—Insects are the curse of a tropical climate. In a moment you are covered with ticks; chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private portion of pus.—Flies get entry into your mouth, eyes, and nose. You eat flies, drink flies, breathe flies. Lizards, cockatrices, and snakes get into your bed, ants eat up the books, scorpions sting you on the foot, and every thing bites, stings, or bruizes; every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Merriom. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your teacup; a nondescript with nine legs is struggling in the small beer; or a caterpillar with several dozen eyes in his belly is hastening over the bread and butter. All Nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up, as you are standing out of your coat, waistcoat, and breeches. Such are the tropics. All these reconcile us to our dews, fogs, vapor, and drizzle—to our apothecaries, rushing about with gargles and tinctures—to our British constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces.

London paper.

A violent storm in married life, does no harm—it only clears up the sky; but beware of a succession of dull weather.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1837.

The Congressional Election takes place in most of the Districts in this State on the 2d Thursday (the 10th day) of August. In the Edgecombe District, however, to-morrow is the day, and in the Halifax and Granville Districts, to-morrow week.

Loco-Focoism.—In the last N. C. Journal, we find a long Address to the Freemen of this District, signed "Lauchlin Bethune," who is for the fourth time a candidate for Congress in opposition to our late honest and faithful Representative, the Hon. Edmund Deberry. The burden of his song is, the Bank, and the Banks. He mounts that hobby, and rides it to death. He is a thorough-going advocate of the genuine Loco-Foco doctrines of opposition to all Banks;—not only to *the* Bank, but to *a* Bank, and to every sort of Bank, State or National. He urges very strenuously the extreme hardness of compelling men of substance to pay their security debts, particularly where they have stood security (a very likely story,) for men who have nothing to lose,—lazy, dishonest wretches, who live by their wits, and by speculation. This he thinks is much harder and more unjust than for a private individual to lend his money to the aforesaid speculator, and lose it in that way.

It appears to be a subject of grievous complaint with the Hon. gentleman, that the Banks are so hard-hearted as to require security when they lend a man money! which was not the case, he informs us, in "the olden time," when individuals were lenders of money. Ah! those would be glorious times, indeed, if we could require the rich to lend us as much money as we wanted without security! This would be going upon the genuine agrarian principle, that a man who has accumulated by his industry, should divide with him who has wasted by his extravagance and indolence. What an acceptable creed to some of his rich partizans, who lend their money at 10 per cent. and who would manage to get 25 for it if the Banks were all out of the way.

Consistency.—Those who have read Mr. Bethune's homily against Banks, in the last Journal, may have noticed a remark of the Hon. gentleman, which was doubtless intended as a deprecation of the public indignation against his own political inconsistencies. "It must be confessed, (says he,) that no party in the country has been perfectly consistent, and it is equally certain that no individual politician has been strictly so, and from hence artful efforts are continually making to shake our confidence in those whom we have trusted, that others may be introduced to our favor. But as I have already said the true maxim is "measures not men."

We doubt not that he felt the truth of the observation fully verified in his own person; and for the edification of the "dear people," to whom he is paying his court, we will proceed to point out an instance of its truth.

In this Circulur, Mr. Bethune labors to prove the unconstitutionality, not only of a National Bank, but of any legislation by Congress on the subject of the currency. The following are his words:—

"But the most remarkable circumstance after all connected with this subject, is the appeal made to the Government of the U. States under the obligations of duty to regulate the currency of the country, and then insisting as a deduction therefrom upon the necessity of chartering a U. States Bank. From whence does Congress derive this *right*, to say nothing of the *duty* of *regulating* the currency of the country? He who will look into the Constitution of the U. States (where the powers of Congress are to be found, or they do not exist,) will not meet with the word currency, in the whole instrument. He will however find much to convince him, that its wise framers had seen enough of the evils of the paper system to satisfy them that nothing but coin should be the currency of the United States, and that it was their purpose to prevent any thing else from so becoming."

Now what were the Hon. gentleman's views on this point before he had spent a sufficient time at Washington to surrender his own opinions to the keeping of his party? In 1832, a large meeting was held in this place, (whose proceedings were attended, and actively participated in, by many of the present brawlers against *a* Bank and *the* Bank,) by which Mr. Bethune was instructed to vote for a re-charter of the Bank. His letter of reply to the gentlemen who forwarded these instructions was published in the Observer of June 26, 1832, and the following are extracts from it:—

"*Washington City, D. C., 16th June*, 1832.

"SIR—I confess that the receipt of the resolutions entered into by the citizens of Cumberland county, in reference to re-chartering the U. States Bank, has placed me rather in an awkward situation.

"I am not ignorant of the importance of that Institution, not only to the commerce of Fayetteville, but to the whole State, now that the local Banks are about winding up; and when I left Carolina for this place, I had no other thought, should that question be agitated, than to vote either for the renewal of the present charter, or for a scheme which would go to create two or three Banks, each separate from, and independent of the other—A plan, I am free to confess, which has my decided preference,—to go into operation at, or shortly before the expiration of the present charter. But I was not long here, when I became convinced that this is not the proper time to attempt to settle a question of such magnitude and importance to this whole Union." * * * *

"If a majority of the counties which sent me here, should follow up the example set by Cumberland, I shall be compelled to forego my determination. I hold the old maxim, "The representative should obey the will of his constituents" in all things where there are no constitutional inhibitions, to be correct. Future consequences, however, may prove that the avowed advocates for its renewal at this session, are not pursuing the best course to secure its stability."

From the above it will be seen, that so far from objecting to the Bank on constitutional grounds, he expressly admits its constitutionality, and was in favor, not of one Bank only, but of *two or three!* What new light has broke in upon his mind, by which he has discovered such a host of evils in the whole system, and a total absence of power in Congress? Had he never read the Constitution up to June, 1832, or was it necessary that he should read it through Gen. Jackson's spectacles to enable him to understand it? However this may be, he went to Congress impressed with very different ideas on this subject from the loco-foco doctrines which he has promulgated in his present address,

We understand that Mr. Bethune denies before the people that he is in favor of a purely metallic currency. What, then, does he mean by "*the golden age*," of which he speaks, and by the compliment, at the close of the above extract from the Circular, to the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, in purposing that nothing but coin should become the currency of the United States? What did he mean by the furious tirade in the Cumberland resolutions in 1836, (which he fathered,) against all Banks as chartered monopolies? We think he will find on the election day, (perhaps he has already found,) that the people, even of his own party, are not to be gulled with the idea of a return to the currency of the dark ages; that they have sense enough to see its utter impracticability, except at the destruction of every thing like value of property, and general utility and convenience. Strike from existence all paper money, and the gentleman's property, which may now be worth fifty thousand dollars, would not probably command five thousand. This subject is well understood in New York, where hosts of *the party* are setting up for themselves, and denouncing the loco-foco, anti-bank, and anti-credit party.

Since the above was written, the article which we copy from the National Intelligencer, headed "changing front," has come to hand, showing that the Globe has wheeled to the right about, and now makes the important admission, that "BANKS CANNOT BE DISPENSED WITH." The unfortunate Candidate published his Circular just one week too soon, or we venture the opinion that it would never have seen the light. He will now, along with some of the faithful Editors, be compelled once more to take the back track, and disavow all he has said. The Globe and the Tammany party in N. York, have not spoken without authority, and it behoves all "good republicans" to obey the mandate, whether emanating from the parlour or the kitchen.

Cold Comfort.—At a 4th of July dinner in Halifax County, the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum being present and making a speech and a toast, a number of toasts were given im compliment to Mr. Wise, Mr. Calhoun, and Col. Long, the opponent of Mr. Bynum, but not one complimentary to either the Administration or its faithful adherent, Mr. Bynum himself.

Specie.—Two arrivals at New Orleans from Tampico on the 20th inst. brought $187,000 in specie for merchants of that city. The immense conducta, so long spoken of, amounting to 2,000,000 of dollars, or something like 2 or 300 mule loads of silver, was expected to arrive at Tampico on the 14th inst. two days after the above vessels sailed. A great part of this large sum is destined for New Orleans.

The continued influx of specie had reduced its price at New Orleans. From 25 to 30 per cent. it had fallen to 10, and even under. Things were becoming settled; there was very little demand for specie at the Banks which were paying it out, and some property had sold at within 10 per cent. of the price twelve months ago.

The Raleigh Standard, driven from its late charges against the U. S. Bank, insists upon it, that that institution *failed to prevent* the disaster and ruin in 1825, which our readers will recollect was caused entirely by the sudden fall of Cotton from 30 cents to 12 and 15. This is a grievous sin, truly, and the Standard deserves great credit for being the first to discover that the Bank was intended to be a regulator of the price of Cotton. Perhaps it will show us the clause in the charter which imposed this small burden upon it. The Standard produces a newspaper paragraph to show, also, that in 1819, a year or two after the U. S. Bank went into operation, Southern Bank paper was at a heavy discount in the Northern cities. This is given as conclusive evidence that the Bank was not a regulator of the currency, any more than of the price of Cotton. We will now see how his argument operates against his conclusion. It is notorious, and the Standard will not deny it, that before the Bank went into operation, the discount on all notes out of the State in which they were issued, was from 10 to 40 per cent. although the Banks were known to be perfectly solvent. The Bank *gradually*, not in a day nor a year, worked a reform in this particular, so that up to 1836, the discount upon such notes has been nearly nominal; and the notes of the Bank itself were always, after 1820, or thereabouts, *as good as, or better than, specie.* Instead of quoting from the state of things in July 1819, why did not the Standard let its readers see what the Bank accomplished after it got thoroughly and successfully in operation? That would have been a fair sample of its effects as a regulator of the currency. But it is useless to argue with one who can swallow the article copied into the Standard from the Missouri Argus.

☞ *Caution.*—It will be well for the public to bear in mind, that the old State Bank of North Carolina and Bank of Newbern will cease to redeem their notes after the 1st Monday in November next. All claims against those institutions will, after that time, be *worthless.*

Rail Road Accident.—We learn from a Correspondent, that a dreadful accident happened on the Petersburg Rail Road, a few days since. The Cars were descending a Plane, about 15 miles from Petersburg, with a full head of Steam, which the Engineer persisted in increasing, though warned by his assistant of the probable consequences. Indeed, so confident was the assistant of the imminent danger, that he retired to the back of the train. In a few moments, the Engine ran off the track, upset, and *killed the Engineer dead on the instant!* Fortunately, no one but the reckless author of the mischief suffered. The Company had been desirous for some time, it is said, to dispense with the services of the Engineer, fearing some accident might ensue from his carelessness.—*Raleigh Register.*

The number of strangers in this city is less than has been known for twenty years,—all our fine hotels are half empty—last year it was next to impossible for a stranger to get accommodation.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE MANDAMUS CASE.

The Postmaster General has taken an appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court, in the case of the Mandamus, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and entered into bonds, on Saturday last, for the prosecution of the appeal.

Nat. Intelligencer.

This case being disposed of, as far as the Circuit Court is concerned, we may be indulged in the expression of our feelings, in relation to the dignity, firmness, consistency and correctness with which the Court has sustained itself throughout. Though, in thus acting, the Court has done no more than its simple duty, yet it is always refreshing to us to notice and commend the upright course of the Judiciary of our country. In this instance, as in many others, it has been the shield and buckler for private rights, against the lance and spear of POWER.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Elections for Members of Congress.

In Arkansas,	1	member,	July	10
Mississippi,	2	do	" 17 &	18
Maryland,	8	do	"	26
N. Carolina,	13	do	August	10
Kentucky,	13	do	" 7, 8 &	9
Tennessee,	13	do	"	3
Alabama,	5	do	"	7
Indiana,	7	do	"	7
Rhode Island,	2	do	"	29
Michigan,	1	do	" 21 &	22
	65			
Vacancy in Me.	1	do	July	17
	66			

The members already elected stand as follows:—Whigs, 71—Van Buren, 105. Of course, to secure a majority in the House, the Whigs must elect 51 of the above 66 members to be returned, which may easily be done by proper exertions—viz., in Mississippi, 2—Maryland, 7—North Carolina, 9—Kentucky, 11—Tennessee, 11—Alabama, 3—Indiana, 6—Rhode Island, 3—Maine, 1—Total, 52. Some changes may also be expected among the nominal administration men already elected, particularly among the Southern members.

N. Y. Star.

Public Land Sales.—The President of the U. States has issued his Proclamation, bearing date June 28, 1837, stating that, on the 9th day of October next, sales will be held at the following Land Offices for the disposal of a portion of the Public Lands, At Laporte, in Indiana; at Helena, in Arkansas; at Opelousas, in Louisiana; at St. Stephens, in Alabama; at Coochuma, in Mississippi; and at Milwaukee in the Territory of Wisconsin.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.

Cotton Market.—There has been a good demand since last week. Friday's sales were particularly large, and in some instances an advance of ⅛ to ¼d per lb. took place, but on Saturday the unfavorable news from London had the effect of neutralizing the advance.

The manufacturing districts in England, were suffering excessively under the stagnation of business. Manchester is represented as gloomy. The Liverpool Chronicle remarks that "many of the manufactories at Birmingham have ceased work altogether, some are not more than half employed; and, in all probability, in the course of another week, hundreds will be thrown idle and destitute on the town. The chief cause of this extreme depression is, unquestionably, the American failures."

Commodore HULL, with his family, has left Paris for Havre, to embark for the United States. It may be interesting to the friends of the Commodore to learn, that he received a note from one of the Peers, written at the request of his Majesty, offering to the Commodore the most flattering attentions, with an expression of regret from the King at not having known he was in Paris until the day before the departure for Fontainbleau. This unsought attention and kindness from his Majesty will gratify those who know with what excess of modesty the Commodore avoids those honors which he has so nobly won, and to which his exalted private character gives additional weight.—*Galignani's Messenger, June 5.*

In his Report on the Geology of Virginia, Professor Rogers makes mention of a curious object which he saw in the Alleghany region—a lake near the summit of Salt Pond Mountain. It is situated at the intersection of the mountain, with some of its spurs at a height above its base of from 900 to 1,000 feet. The water passes on by a picturesque cascade, of great height, and flows rapidly into the creek below. Its length is about three-quarters of a mile, and greatest width about half a mile. In some parts it is from 56 to 60 feet deep; but such is the transparency of the water, that the bottom is almost visible in the deepest parts. It is surrounded by steep hills, except from the side through which it is approached, and by which it has its outlet. No animal is found in it, but a small species of a salamander, or water lizard.—*Balt. Amer.*

Steamer Robert Morris left Pittsburgh 5th July, and Louisville on the 11th. 15th, arrived at foot of Island 98, and fell in with the wreck of steamer Nick Biddle, from New Orleans for Louisville, she having struck a snag on the night of 14th inst. at 12 o'clock, and sunk in three minutes, (a small part of her hurricane deck only remaining above water,) carrying down 10 deck passengers, and it was supposed five others, who were missing, had met the same fate. The boat and principal part of the cargo totally lost—no insurance on the boat. After a few hours delay, the R. M. left the wreck, having taken off the officers, crew, remaining passengers, and such furniture as could be picked up, and proceeded on her voyage, landing many of the distressed individuals at Vicksburg, and the remainder in this city. No blame, whatever, appears to be attached to the officers or crew of the Biddle in this unfortunate affair,—it being one of those unforeseen accidents which so frequently occur on the "Father of Waters" during his sudden rise and fall.

N. O. Bulletin.

ALBANY, July 11.

A curious instance of prolonged somnolency, or suspended consciousness, is related in the last Schoharie Republican, which approximates in kind, if not in duration, the case of Rip Van Winkle. A Mrs. Sidney, living near that village, fell asleep in her chair soon after tea, on the 18th ult.—was carried to bed (it being found impossible to wake her,) where she slept soundly and quietly until the 24th, when, for the first time, she appeared to notice what was passing. During all this time (six days) she took no food.—*Argus.*

Time advances with steady and equal pace, neither quickening his steps at the ardent solicitation of youth, nor retarding his course at the unheeded prayer of age! He is represented—but improperly—with a scythe, mowing down all things—"omnia metit TEMPUS"—from the cloud-capped pyramid, whose head is shrouded in the darkness of antiquity, to the most ephemeral flower or fly, basking for a day in the sunshine of its momentary existence. This powerful agent of a still more powerful BEING (far less imaginary than the JUPITER of the heathens) is falsely represented as entirely *destructive*, whereas he is more than half *conservative.* He ought to be portrayed as a skeleton on one side, with the scythe in his left hand—while the opposite side is clothed in flesh and blood, exhibiting all the characteristics of youth and maturity—his right hand holding a cornucopiæ overflowing with seeds, flowers, and fruits, the symbols of perpetual reproduction, and unlimited fertility. TIME should rest on a winged GLOBE, the emblem of eternal revolution and motion, while typical of that which has neither beginning nor end. From his right hand he is profusely scattering the principles and materials of regeneration and life—with his left hand he is scathing, consuming, and obliterating every thing which he had previously called into existence, at the command of his superior! But between the cornucopiæ and the scythe—between the right hand and the left of this mysterious agent, there exists a fair and ample field, forever flourishing in perennial vigour. The afflux of supply and the efflux of waste are imperceptible to the eye. Parts are constantly added, and parts are constantly subtracted, but the whole remains a whole. The body of nature is ever changing, but never changed. And, as to the human race, though the individual dies, the species remain immortal. The individual constitution exhibits for a time this remarkable condition. During many years, say from the age of thirty to that of forty—every particle that is taken from the material fabric is simultaneously replaced by another particle of new matter, and thus the living machine is secured from the effects of wear and tear—till the adjusting balance is deranged, and the supply becomes inadequate to the waste.

Johnson's Economy of Health.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday morning last, Miss ELIZABETH ARNOLD, second daughter of the late Enoch Arnold, Esq. in the 19th year of her age.

On the 25th July, at the residence of her Father, Miss THURSEY AVERITT, second daughter of John Averitt, Esq., aged 13 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 23d inst. boat Post Boy, with Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Spirits, &c. for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, G. B. Atkins, Hart & Fuller, J. Huske & Son, Yarbrough & Ray, Joseph Baker, and Geo. McNeill, of this place, and Evans & Nettle, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 26.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1 a 1 15	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, P. P.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 9½	Wheat, new	$1 15 a 1 20
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	50 a 53
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	16 a 20

A BALL

WILL be furnished at Shocco Springs, on Tuesday, the 15th of August. Good Music will be provided on the occasion.

July 17. 51-3w.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging, For sale by

JOHN McARN.

July 22. 51tf.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1837.

Charles P. Mallett, vs. William Locke. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

No Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements to be found in my Bailiwick, summoned Robert McRackan as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Locke, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore *Ordered by the said Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, successively, that unless the said Defendant be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there replevy, plead, answer or demor to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him for the amount thereof, and the amount condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

Witness, John L. Atkins, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1837.

[51 6t.] JOHN L. ATKINS, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

Phillip Carroll vs. Algea Carroll. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that an alias subpœna in this case has been regularly issued and returned by the Sheriff of this County "Not to be found," it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that proclamation at the Court House door be made by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear as commanded by the subpœna, and the same having been done, *Ordered* that publication be made in the *No. Carolina Journal* and *Fayetteville Observer*, for the term of three months, according to law, requiring the defendant, Algea Carroll to make her appearance at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1837.

(51-3m) HENRY W. AYER.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

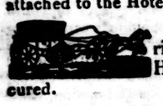
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile. August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28. 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNY

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS*,
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

BECKWITH'S
PILLS.
ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz.) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.

W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nauses, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills,—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.

23tf. JOHN McARN.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12-4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves. P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

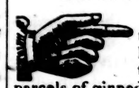
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.



THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,

30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Faetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day,

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48-tf.

Commission & For... Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having ... in Wilmington for the purpose ... the above business, respectfully ... vices to the public. Goods consigned ... forwarded with the utmost dispatch ... ry particularity observed.—Particular ... oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, ... Staves, &c. as well as the purchase ... flatters himself that a knowledge ... bined with unremitting attention, ... a share of public patronage.

WM. C. ...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nor... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, ... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. ...

Dissolution of Copar...

THE firm of G. & L. Hurtin... by mutual consent on the ... All persons indebted to said firm ... make immediate payment to A. M... is fully authorised to grant discharg...

GOOLD ...
LEVI HU...

January 17.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received ... ministration on the personal ... thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at ... 1836, of Cumberland County Co... having claims against the Estate ... ceased, are hereby requested to ... the Subscriber within the time pre... or this notice will be plead in bar ... and all persons indebted to said ... quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGH...

September 5, 1836.

PROCLAMATI...

By the Governor of North ...

200 Dollars Re...

WHEREAS it has been made ... the verdict of an Inquest ... ner, that A. G. Keys, of the county ... recently murdered in said county, ... W. Coburn, (of the county and ... stands charged with the commis... felony; and whereas it is represented ... George W. Coburn is a fugitive ...

Now, therefore, to the end that ... W. Coburn may be apprehended ... trial, I have thought proper to ... clamation, offering a reward of ... lars, to any person or persons who ... and confine him in the jail, or deli... Sheriff of Martin county; and I do ... by require all officers, whether ... within this State, to use their ... apprehend, or cause to be appreh... fugitive.

Given under my hand ... and the Great Seal ... lina, at the city of ... May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD ...

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'...*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years ... feet 9 inches high, thick set, of ... muscular constitution, complexion ... full face, speaks short and quick ... with eyes somewhat downcast. ... wore on leaving a blue cloth coat ... lar.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm ... & JOHNSON, are hereby ... subscriber alone is authorized to ... and it is essential that the accounts ... tled without delay.

DANIEL ...

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S ...

For Churches, Manufactories, ... &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated ... ders in this country, having ... ments with the Subscriber *to receive* ... all orders for their Bells *of any size*, ... which they will warrant of the very ... quality, not surpassed by any Bells ... Also, Town Clocks, Church and ... of superior finish and tones. Orders ... information given by

JAMES ...

N. B. They will warrant their Bells ... any fail to give satisfaction, they may ... ed for another. Also Old Bells re...

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill ...

For Wheat, and Cologne ... Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent ... the above Mill Stones in this ... Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, ... would here inform those wanting ... they can be furnished by sending ... me at this place. We *warrant* the ... *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a ... stead.

C. J. ORR...
Brick Building...

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO...

HAVE just received their FALL ... TER supply of

DRY GOOD...

GROCERIES, HARD... Crockery, Hats and ...

Which they offer low for Cash or ... Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic M...

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AN...

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable ... lar Medicine. Just received by ... E. ...

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molass...

In Store and for Sale by the Sub...

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assort...
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Mo...

THOS. SANDFO...

To Farmers,

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half ... Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best ... manure. Those that want rich land ... to apply for this Plaster, as now is the ... it advantageously. Call on J. E. P... doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, ... 20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris ... ing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, ... Manure,

Hair and Laths kept constantly on ... All of which I will sell low for Cash. ... He intends to keep a large and regular ... these articles at all times, and from his ... for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Pl... can always speak confidently as to the ... the articles.

JOHN E. PATTE...
3 doors South of the Ma...

February 22, 1837.

Blanks for sale at this Of...